



*Henry Burrows watching H.R.H. Prince Felix of Luxembourg
opening drive at GC Grand Ducal, on June 13th, 1936*

*At left is Grand Duchesse Charlotte.
The man resting his hand on the tube is M. Gaston Barbanson, first captain of the club*

golfika



Contents	Page
President's words, Poul-Erik Jensen	4
Editor's Corner, Stéphan Filanovitch	5
Olympic Games, 1904, Georges Jeanneau	6
Golf Postcards - More on Massy, J.-B. Kazmierczak	10
The Royal Malta Golf Club, RMGC	13
Reading the greens	15
Douai – Les Quinsions, J.-B. Kazmierczak	17
Northern Ireland club-makers, John Hanna	21
Henry Burrows professional in the Benelux, Robin Bargmann	25
The History of golf in Denmark, Christoph Meister	29

The front cover of Golfika Magazine n°18 is after a painting by Viktor Cleve, EAGHC member and Germany's leading golf painter. As a former art director he kindly designed the cover page for Golfika-Magazine.

Pictures provided by authors or from personal collections.

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Presidents' words

Poul-Erik Jensen



Dear Fellow EAGHC Members,

Time seems flying faster and, when you'll be reading this letter, we shall have closed the eleventh AGM of the EAGHC, in Vejle, Denmark at the Munkebjerg Hotel, which is hosting the Danish Golf Museum. The details of the gathering will be reported in our next issue of Golfika Magazine.

To take advantage of a milder weather, we decided to hold our meeting one month earlier, this is the reason why you'll receive your copy after the AGM.



Entrance of the Musée National du Sport, Nice. Ground level of the Allianz-Riviera Stadium, where some of the Euro Cup football matches were played in June.

In January this year, the MNS (*Musée National du Sport* – see picture above) in Nice (France) received, from John Lovell, the donation of about 60 modern books to start a Library – supported by the EAGHC – for researchers.

More recently, one of our members – who asked us not to discard his name and stay anonymous – gave to our Association fifteen hundred euros (1500 €) to buy some early copies of Golf

Illustrated which could be used to expand the golf section in the MNS. We'll keep you informed.

In the name of the Board and also from all EAGHC members, we would like to thank our generous donors for their so kind donation.

With the last issue of Golfika Magazine, we had all the pleasure to receive, in addition the regular issue #17, a special edition of Golfika-Magazine. It was after an idea and funding by our generous member John Lovell. It was nicely illustrated with a very special cover painting by our artist-member Viktor Cleve. I'm sure that all members appreciated this gift.



You can order for additional copies of this Special edition (History of Golf in Austria, Czech, Italy, France, Holland, Sweden) at the price of 10 euros (+p&s) by copy. Please send your order to:
editor@golfika.com

As discussed during our previous meeting in Valescure – Saint-Raphaël (France) we are planning our 2017 meeting to be held in Saint-Andrews, the Mecca of golf. It might be also planned end August. We do not have yet the exact dates, but we'll inform you as soon as possible so you could book the dates.

Editor's Corner

Stéphan Filanovitch



Dear EAGHC members,

Four years ago, in the Golfika's #10 editor's corner, I spoke about the question if golf was or not an Olympic sport.

Today, 112 years after the last apparition of golf, Justin Rose showed a great Olympic golf champion. The subject is not to say if he is the best one, although the defection of the top four players; but he was the best one from 11th to 14th August, in the Olympic Games, four days long, as any other Major Championship. An historical fact.

But the absence of top players from the Olympics isn't going to help retaining golf in future Games events. The prospect of winning the gold medal seems not good enough for some of the most successful golf players; but they are wrong, because now the future of golf in the Olympics is in jeopardy. Olympics Games don't need golf for surviving, but the opposite could be a question.

It was the same thing with tennis. Canceled in 1924, it returned with the Games of 1988 in Seoul. Only two of the top 10 men were entered that year, but in Rio, the best players were present.

Golf will be again in Tokyo in 2020, but for the future, we shall have the decision in 2017.

Now it is time to have a look on this summer issue. When you will receive it, our annual meeting in Denmark will be over, but it is sure that Poul-Erik Jensen supported by Christian Juel will have a great success. Sadly, it would be impossible for me to be with you.

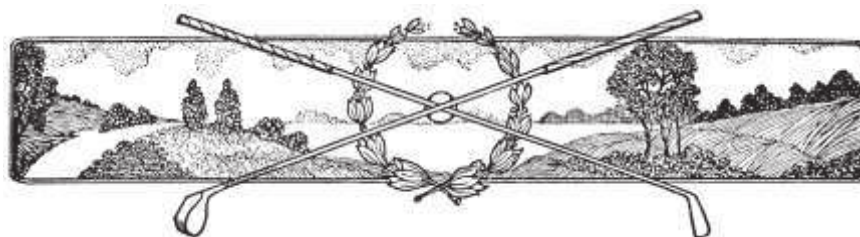
Of course, Olympics are present, with an interesting article about the Saint-Louis Games in 1904, by Georges Jeanneau. Then, you will travel to Malta, and read about his first golf club.

I am always fond of defuncted golf course, and JBK's article is then perfect.

With John Hanna, you will learn a lot about Northern Ireland Golf Club-Makers. And Robin Bargmann, makes you discover a great professional from Benelux.

And to finish, thanks to Christoph Meister for the history of golf in Denmark, which will remind us of our annual meeting. A nice wink!

Enjoy this issue.



1904 – An Olympic Year

Georges Jeanneau



Georges Jeanneau initially published this text in French in June 2003. It was later published in an English version entitled “Golf and the Olympic Games”. Both editions were edited under the auspices of the *Fédération Française de Golf* (FFGolf). As 2016 is an Olympic year, we asked Georges the authorisation to reprint one chapter of his book in Golfika Magazine, which he kindly accepted.

In 1902, H. J. Furber, President of the Olympic Games Association, suggested to transfer the Chicago Games to St. Louis. Albert Lambert, winner of the Paris Games’ handicap tournament in 1900, and his father-in-law, Colonel George S. McGrew, President and founder of the Glen Echo Country Club in St. Louis, decided to use diplomacy in an attempt to have their course chosen for the golf event of the 1904 Games.



Lithograph of the 1904 St Louis World Fair.

In 1903, they invited Edward P. Martin, President of the Western Golf Association, to visit this course which had been created in 1901 and designed by James Foulis, the winner of the 1896 US Open. A few months later, the Glen Echo Country Club was officially chosen by the Exposition’s authorities.

Golf competitions took place from September 16th to September 24th. Apart from the two major events – an individual competition and a team competition – a very large number of events was scheduled: consolation tournaments for the competitors who had been eliminated in the first holes, Nassau team competitions, drive contest, night putting contest... There were significant financial means that enabled changes at the Glen Echo Country Club. A 9-hole-putting course that was lit by hundreds of incandescent lamps was especially built for the occasion.

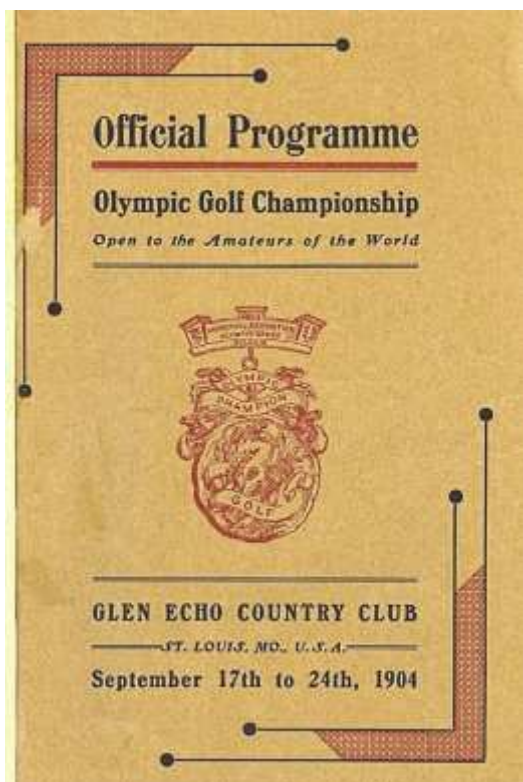


Club house of the St Louis Glen Echo Country Club.

Out of the six 10-player teams who were entered in the team competition (36 holes, medal play with addition of all the scores), only two showed up on September 17th: the Western Golf Association and the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association. A third team was hastily made up of players, spectators, and those who had accompanied players present on that day.

This “picked team”, named “USGA”, poorly represented the US Golf Association!

The Western Golf Association, led by Henry Chandler Egan (the US Amateur and Western Amateur reigning champion), easily defeated the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association in which Albert Lambert played.



In total, seventy-two Americans and three Canadians took part in the individual competition. The Scottish, Australian, British and French players who were registered in the event, did not even turn up. Three members of the “Société de golf de Paris” were among those absentees: the French Pierre Deschamps, the Chilean Hector G. Beeche (both had taken part in the 1900 Games golf events), and the Cuban Diaz Albertini. The reason why they withdrew from the competition is still unknown.

There were two favourites: Henry Chandler Egan, a Harvard student, and Walter Travis (winner of the 1904 British Amateur and the 1900, 1901 and 1903 US Amateur) who had lost to Egan the week before in the US Amateur final. But Travis alleged that he had extra work and declined his participation by telegram.

The qualifying event was won by Ralph McKittrick and Stuart Stickney, both with a

score of 163. They then competed in a playoff game and the gold medal given to the winner of the two qualifying rounds was taken up by McKittrick, from the St. Louis Country Club.



Albert Lambert

A score of 183 was enough to enter the final draw: thirty-one Americans qualified (among which were several state champions) and only one Canadian player, George Lyon, from Toronto’s Lambton Golf & Country Club (who had been the Canadian Amateur champion three times), survived this qualifying round.

The 36-hole match play events started on Tuesday September 20th. The first round results were not surprising at all.



Henry Chandler Egan

The semifinals were played by Francis Newton, Burt McKinnie, Henry Chandler Egan, and

George Lyon. Francis Newton was a member of the Seattle Country Club where he had been champion of the Pacific Northwest in 1902. As for Burt McKinnie, he was a music teacher and a member of the Normandie Park Golf Club and champion of the city of St. Louis. After easily winning four matches, H. C. Egan qualified for the final (4 & 3) beating McKinnie, while Lyon (who beat an amazing Lambert in the quarter-final) only just defeated Newton (1 up).

H. C. Egan, who was twenty years old, encouraged by his recent successes in the US Amateur and in the Western Amateur, was the favourite of the final. His opponent, George Lyon, 46 years old, had just played ten rounds in five days. Moreover the weather was cold and it rained all day long. However, the Canadian beat the youngster by 3 & 2 without feeling any threat (he always led and was 4 up after 5 holes).



George Lyon after his victory in the Saint-Louis Olympic Games

After the match, the Harvard student was exhausted and went directly to bed whereas George Lyon felt a juvenile vigour through his body once more and crossed the clubhouse dining room that hosted the presentation on his hands! For the victory, he received the Olympic

gold medal and the trophy given by the Glen Echo Country Club which lies today in the Canadian Golf Federation Museum.

The other events that took place in the Glen Echo Country Club cannot be considered as Olympic events, thus their results are purely anecdotal. Henry Chandler Egan won the drive contest and Burt McKinnie the putting one. In the Nassau match, the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association team won the tournament to the Western Golf Association team. In a match where the President of the Glen Echo Country Club played against the President of the Toronto Lambton Golf & Country Club, colonel George S. McCrew defeated the Canadian Adam Austin.

1904 – Georges Seymour Lyon: the lord of the rings

“I came to St. Louis little expecting that I would gain the title of Olympic golf champion. However, I was successful, and I will say that I was compelled to play my hardest to win. I attribute my success principally to my long drives. I outdrove Egan, and it was mainly through this that I won. This is the first time that I competed in a golf tournament in America, and I feel highly honored to think that I captured the much-coveted title.”

These were George Seymour Lyon’s words in the daily St. Louis Post Dispatch the day after his victory in the individual Olympic event in 1904. This declaration may be surprising considering that this forty-six-year old man, going grey at the temples, defeated an athlete 26 years his junior... and that George Lyon had only started playing golf at the age of 37.

Born in Richmond in 1858, this Canadian was one of those sportsmen who could succeed in whatever direction they chose. At the age of 18, he beat the Canadian pole-vaulting record with a 10-foot 6-inch vault. A talented cricket player, he held the world record of 238 runs for forty years which he achieved in four hours in 1894. Lyon was equally gifted in tennis, football, rowing and curling in which he was considered one of the best players in Ontario.

In the autumn of 1895, he worked in an insurance company and encouraged by a golfing friend of his, he discovered the game on the neighbouring course of the Rosedale Cricket Club of which he

was a member. In the beginning, he considered golf to be “a bit of a childish game, a go-go game”, but he later confessed to an American daily: “*Then, I caught the fever*”. In 1896, he started a new career, dominating Canadian amateur golf for over twenty years.



A signed photograph of George Lyon

Just three years after hitting his first balls, George Lyon was selected to represent Canada in the first international match against the United States in 1898. In the same year, he decided to take part in the Canadian Amateur Championship. During the first two weeks preceding the tournament, he put aside cricket and started practising seriously. In the second round, after defeating the favourite of the event, George Lyon won the Aberdeen Cup, the Canadian Amateur Championship for the first time, with a stunning score for a beginner (12 & 11).

When he arrived in St. Louis, Lyon had already won the Canadian national title three times. The Olympic victory of “*the veteran Lyon over Egan, the magical winner of the US Amateur*” was unanimously acclaimed by the Canadian press. James Barclay, the Canadian golf historian, noted that this victory was a catalyst for Canadian golf and the figure of Lyon can be

compared to the image that Tiger Woods represents for golf today.

In 1914, at the age of 56, Lyon continued to dominate Canadian amateur golf and won his eighth national title. His inelegant swing, a heritage of his cricket and baseball playing days, “evoked images of wheat reapers”, yet because of his style, he was able to regularly drive over 260 yards. He reached the US Amateur final in 1906, came in second in the Canadian Open in 1910 and had eight wins to his credit in the Canadian Amateur Championship.

In 1908, it seemed natural that golf would be an Olympic event in the London Games. But strange and obscure quarrels between the British organisers and the Royal & Ancient authorities sabotaged the competition in which British players refused to take part.

It is told - legend or reality - that Lyon travelled to England, presented himself to the Olympic authorities, who recorded him as the only player, but he refused the gold medal he was offered by the committee. For Lyon, it was essential to participate.

During the war, his notoriety was still widespread and with one of his golfing friends, Chick Evans, he organised several exhibitions intended for “war efforts” which raised 30,000 dollars. When peace was restored, he continued to play with the same enthusiasm and genius and took ten national senior titles between 1918 and 1930. In 1923, he became President of the Royal Canadian Golf Association and in 1932, at seventy-four years old, he won the North American Senior Championship. With his extraordinary sporting longevity, he shot his age at seventy-nine.

George Lyon passed away in May 1938 in Toronto. For Canadians, he became in the beginning of the 20th century a sporting icon similar to Bobby Jones’ for the Americans twenty years later: an athletic hero and a gentleman whose motto was “I do my best”.

In 1955, he entered the Canada’s Sports Hall of Fame and the Canadian Golf Hall of Fame in 1971.

The last chapter of the Lyon saga was written recently. George Lyon’s Olympic gold medal

had disappeared. According to some rumours, it had been sold, or more likely lost. At the request of his family, very exceptionally, the International Olympic Committee had his medal remade. Since 1996, this new medal has

decorated the Rosedale Golf Club, near Toronto, where George Lyon started to play golf at thirty-seven years old.



Trophy and medal won by George Lyon in the individual event.

Golf Postcards – More on Massy

JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



In Golfika Magazine #7, spring 2011, I was writing a paper on postcards featuring or related to Arnaud Massy. I was not pretending that this paper was providing an exhaustive listing of all Massy's postcards. I even was certain that more should exist. After five years, I was able to add four more, which I'm presenting here. Again, probably, not the ultimate ones!

The article was commencing with a remark stating that *"unfortunately, we do not know any postcard related to The Open in Hoylake in 1907. May be the extremely bad weather and the mighty winds took the photographers far from*

the event." May be we were wrong. The picture on next and back-cover should make us more careful. When we saw it for the very first time it was on a nice poster reproducing exactly this postcard. On the poster, a caption was indicating

“*The 1907 Open Championship at Royal Liverpool Golf Club with the crowd watching the eventual winner Arnaud Massy*”. John Hanna, when I showed him the poster, was the first one to recognize that it was printed after a postcard which he reproduced in *Through The Green* magazine (TTG, summer 2014). He was asking to help him identifying the player. For various reasons, at that time, I missed his paper which should have prompted me to give the answer: obviously the player was Arnaud Massy.



An exceptional postcard by Raphael Tuck and Sons, “Colotype Postcard”. Published for Holmes Library, Hoyleake (E. Nicholson) – see also back-cover

However, if the (modern) poster says “*The 1907 Open*” the postcard limits its caption to the place “*Hoyleake*”. Then was it really the Open in 1907?

Frenchman, Massy was spending most of his time in Great Britain¹, especially before 1920 as obviously this postcard was edited. He was travelling a lot in Scotland and England, but to our knowledge he played at Hoyleake only during The Open time. This means that the picture was taken in 1902, 1907, 1913, 1924 or 1930. His first appearance being 1902 and the last one 1930.

The postcard was postally used and the cancellation stamp, if hard to read, seems indicating 1920. Then only 1907 and 1913 are possible. A late usage of a postcard by 7 years is not uncommon; thirteen years may be a too long time.

Anthony Shone, Senior past Captain of the RLGC, and long-standing BGCS member, kindly gave us more information: “*The picture is featuring Massy driving off tee one*”. Anthony

¹ Remember that he married a Scottish girl in 1904 (see e.g. “*Arnaud Massy – A chronicle*” by Jeanneau, Kazmierczak and Seaton, 2013. Ed. EAGHC.

also writes: “*The house on the left was pulled down and replaced with two smaller houses some years ago. The house on the right is still there*”. He added that “*the photo was probably taken at the 1913 Open, [he had] seen others like this*”. So, may be this postcard is just half of the Grail.

An additional reason to think that it was 1913 rather than 1907 is the fact that, on the picture, the weather does not seem awful as it was in 1907.

Massy at Seaford (July 1908)

On Saturday July 4th 1908, Arnaud Massy (from La Boulie – Paris GC), Harry Vardon (South Herts), Jack White (Sunningdale), together with C. Kennett (the local professional), engaged in competition at Seaford². The weather was splendid, and there was a large gathering on the Links. A stroke competition was played in the forenoon, Massy partnering Kennett, while Vardon played with White.



Massy chatting with Vardon at Seaford in 1908
H.G. Oakley (Photographer), Church Road, Seaford



Massy playing out off a watered bunker at Seaford.
(No indication of editor)

² Main references are:
Nottingham Evening Post, Saturday 04 July 1908
Dundee Courier, Monday 06 July 1908.

The result was a win for the Frenchman, who played very sound golf throughout. Massy's 78 gained for him the gold medal, Vardon being three strokes worse. The scores were:

Massy Out – 445 444 344 – 36
Home 646 443 555 – 42 – Total 78.
Vardon Out – 444 764 463 – 42
Home 655 444 443 – 39 – Total 81.
White Out – 455 444 464 – 40
Home – 856 453 544 – 44 – Total 84.
Kennett Out – 586 555 463 – 47
Home – 755 543 546 – 44 – Total 91.

In the afternoon, four-ball foursomes were played, the same partnerships existing. Massy and Kennett won by 2up and 1 to play. The individual totals were— Massy 75, Vardon, 76, White, 79.

The postcards, we are reproducing here are both RPPC (real-photographic postcards) which were taken during this match.

Massy at Nice (March 1908)

Massy played several times at Nice. Hopefully, the image on the postcard below was also published in a magazine dated 21st March 1908 with the caption “*The course was last week the scene of the success of British over French golfers*”. In the stroke competition, on the Tuesday, Harry Vardon beat Massy by 143 to 147 strokes, and Braid and Gassiat tied for third place. The next day three matches were played.



With a magnifier, it is easy to recognize that it is Massy who is putting. But according to our opinion, this postcard was not taken during the competition.

We are reporting below a text from the *Hull Daily Mail*, dated Thursday 19 March 1908, which gives more detail on these matches:

“The international tournament, on the links of the Nice Club, Cagnes, ended on Wednesday in the complete success of the Britishers, who, in what was regarded by many people as the fit-bit of the meeting, namely, the matches against the pick of the French professionals, gained signal victories. James Braid beat the champion, Arnaud Massy, by 4 and 2, J. H. Taylor beat Jean Gassiat bt 4 and 2; and Harry Vardon beat Baptiste Bomboudiac by 4 and 3. The Nice meeting has thus seen the French players receive their first pronounced check since Massy won the Grand Duke Michael's Tournament, Cannes, over a year ago, and the success of the visitors, occurring France, has occasioned surprise. Massy had come to regarded as almost invincible in his own country, and Gassiat, after his performance at Boulie last summer, was thought be fully capable assisting his compatriot to secure another triumph for France. The Britishers played finely all through, and well deserved to come away with the honours and most of the prizes, their share of the latter amounting to about 2,500 francs.

Braid had great deal to gain when he set out to oppose Massy. The Scotsman had been beaten by Massy at Cannes, Hoylake, and La Boulie in three of the most important stroke play events last year. He had challenged his conqueror to a match for £100 a-side. Massy, declining this, had, nevertheless, agreed to meet Braid in a privately-arranged match at Deal, and again had won.”



The Royal Malta Golf Club

Founded in 1888



The Royal Malta Golf Club was founded in 1888 by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens KCB KCMG. A career soldier, Sir Henry was commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the 23rd Foot, Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1849. His rise through the ranks was very rapid, reaching the rank of Colonel in 1864, Major General in 1869 and finally Lieutenant-General in 1884; when he was appointed to command British troops in South Africa. Thus the Cape Golf Club (the forerunner of Royal Cape) came into being.



*Lieutenant-General
Sir Henry D'Oyley Torrens KCB KCMG*

Sir Henry's final posting was as Governor and Commander-in-Chief Malta. He arrived in Malta on the 28th September 1888 and within one month he had founded Royal Malta. At the time the then Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, third son of Queen Victoria, was based in Malta as Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet and became one of the founder members of the club. Hence the royal patronage from where the club gets its name.

The earliest known reference to golf in Malta is an article of 'Mediterranean Reminiscences' by a Captain Mark Mantle in the British Review of 1880 in which he refers to having been 'initiated in the quaint arts of golf in a strange setting among the fortifications of Malta' in 1879.

Sir Henry established a clubhouse in St Anne's Ditch and a 9-hole course laid out around the bastions (better known as the Hornworks) of the

capital city Valletta. Not much of a golf course – with practically no turf and with 'greens' of puzzolana concrete, covered with sand to give the ball some stop. The so-called fairways were no more than 20 yards wide stone walls, in some cases 150 feet high, on both sides. The ball could either ricochet from one side to another or become lodged in the battlements. At least this form of golf satisfied the voracious appetite for golf of the servicemen stationed on the island. Fortunately some photographs of this unique course still survive and are reproduced on this page. Golf was also apparently played at the Mosta garrisons but no record of this 'course' exist.



First tee "Porte des bombes"

The club moved to its present location in 1904 which is essentially flat parkland on the silted up remains of the ancient harbour and river estuary (Marsa is the Phoenician word for harbour). Sites

of historical interest include the old Turkish cemetery which lies across the road from the 9th tee and is a reminder of the Great Siege of Malta by Ottoman troops which was repulsed by the Knights of St John in 1565; and the 15th century chapel dedicated to Santa Maria ta' Ceppuna which is next to the 10th Green.



The short tee – Second hole

With limited land available it only had 14 holes and the area had to be shared with tennis players and cricketers. The course was extended to 18 holes in the 1950s but a horse-racing track crossed seven of the holes and the horses obviously had priority! The track was annexed to the golf course in the late 1980s and the course is now fully self-contained. Unfortunately the designer of the course is not known but all credit to him for producing a gem out of a relatively small parcel of land.

The first known professional to be associated with the Malta course was F. Dalton, who was appointed in 1909, but the length of his stay is not known; it seems that none of the several appointees stayed for long.

Our most renowned Pro was David Llewellyn who was here between 1978 and 1981; he was a confirmed 'islander' for he had first learned his golf in Singapore, then on Hayling Island before becoming a professional. He was Henry Cotton's 'Rookie of the Year' in 1971 and his greatest feat after leaving Malta was to win, with Ian Woosnam, the World title for Wales in 1987.

After one hundred years of existence the Club decided to upgrade the course with a major investment scheduled to take 4-5 years. The first part of the project started in early 1988 when the Club brought in consultants from the United Kingdom to redo the 18 greens. This was a total

success but, unfortunately, there was a six-month suspension of the project when 70% of the golf course was completely destroyed after heavy floods in late 1988, which also caused the abandonment of the festivities commemorating the Centenary of the Club.



Bunker across the fourth hole

Despite this huge setback, works started again in May 1989. The course has now been totally upgraded with the fairways planted with Bermuda grass, the installation of a computerised wall-to-wall watering system, the refurbishment of the sand bunkers (some 50 in total) as designed by David Llewellyn and the replanting of the tees and greens. These improvements were coupled with a significant investment in course maintenance machinery, and the engagement of experienced green keeping staff.



Driving the 8th hole

The loss of much of the clubhouse (and many members' clubs) as a result of a fire sparked off by a stray firework from the San Bastijan festivities on the evening of 18th July 2009 provided the incentive to build a modern

clubhouse. This was officially inaugurated by Dr George Abela, President of Malta on 2nd June 2013.

All these improvements ensure that Royal Malta Golf Club offers a memorable golfing experience for members and visitors to this small island in the middle of the Mediterranean. This was demonstrated in June 2013 when the Club celebrated its 125th Anniversary. Some 140 visiting golfers and supporters from 35 Royal Golf Clubs from distant parts such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa as well as from the UK enjoyed an extensive programme of golf and social events.



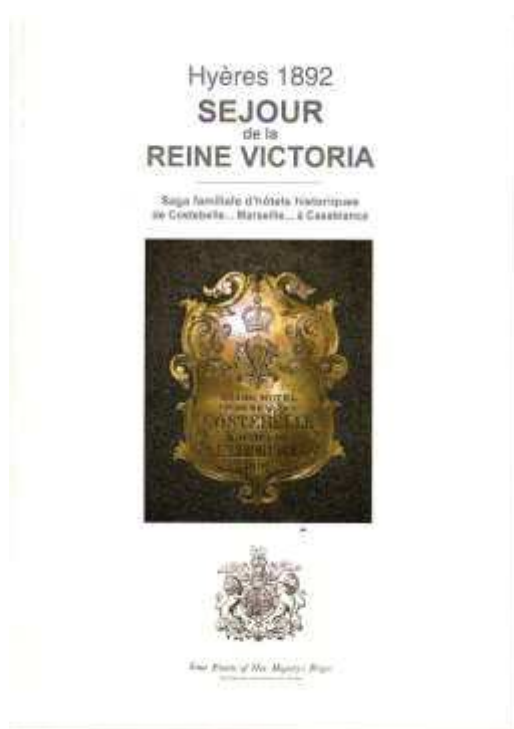
The current layout of RMGC

We would like to kindly thank the Royal Malta Golf Club for their very kind authorisation for publishing their history in Golfika-Magazine. More information on the Club could be found at: <http://royalmaltagolfclub.com>

Reading the greens



“Hyères 1892 – Séjour de la Reine Victoria”.



It's not pretty uncommon here to present French books, but this one is a bit special. This book is profusely illustrated, so, no need to be an expert in French to catch most of the information. In addition, it is related to two topics which would

interest many of our readers: golf and the Queen Victoria at Hyères. We must first say that this book was written by Mme Martine Peyron, the granddaughter of M. Alexandre Peyron, who was the owner of the Costebelle Hotels and founder of the very first golf course on the French Riviera. Purists might say that this was not a Golf-Club and the first one was Cannes; and this is true. But M. Peyron was possibly the first in France to realize that an hotel offering a golf course – even a private one – will get a greater attraction. In that sense M. Peyron was a *visionnaire*.

Born in the region with an experience in Great Britain, he got married with a British lady. Moving to London he mastered the two cultures. Back to his hometown he started to build an hotel: l'Ermitage. It will be a great success. As a true entrepreneur, M. Peyron continued building the *Grand Hôtel de Costebelle*, in 1881 and again in 1886 with l'*Hôtel d'Albion*. The top of his success will be the visit of the Queen Victoria who stayed in his hotels in 1892.

Most of the illustration are from the family's collection. No need to say that these pictures are rare and extremely valuable. Just an example below: M. Alexandre Peyron inaugural driving.

M. Peyron is the man with the beard; another man, in grey, seen from behind, who appears walking in his direction is his son. This exceptional picture was also used for a real-photographic postcard.



An exceptional book, even if we noticed a few confusions between Hyères GC and Costebelle GC but the golf historian will correct them pretty easily.



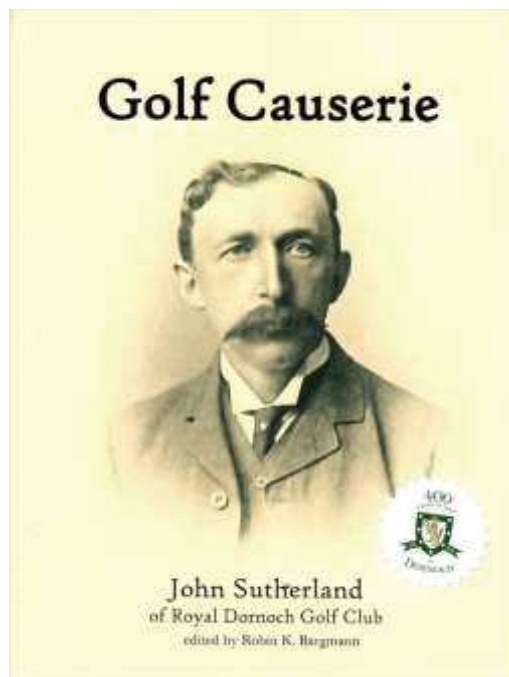
A poster featuring the Costebelle hotels – with the map of the golf course.

To get more information or to buy the book (30€ + p&s), please write: contact.livre@yahoo.fr

“Golf Causerie. John Sutherland of Royal Dornoch Golf Club”. Edited by K. Robin Bargmann.

Robin Bargmann, a member of our association, as well as a member of the BGCS, is regularly contributing to our magazine. Recently, he edited an important book entitled “Golf Causerie – John Sutherland (J.S.) of Royal Dornoch Golf Club”. Important by its size, more than 500 pages, hard-cover, important by the quality of printing and, last but not least, important by its content. This book compiles all the texts by J.S. in a weekly column published by the *Daily News* between 1906 and 1912: more than 250 “causeries”. J. Sutherland was the secretary of

the Royal Dornoch for 58 years, from 1883 until his death in 1941, at the age of 76.



Strangely there was to reference to his work in the ultimate history of the club by John MacLeod. After a foreword by Peter Allis and another one, very informative by Philip Truet, we have a detailed biography of J.S. by Robin Bargmann, followed by an additional portrait by Todd E. Warnock.

The causeries are presented in a chronological order, as they were published in the newspaper. A summarising table of contents helps to go directly to the point of interest, while a very comprehensive index at the end offers the opportunity to discover the wide variety of topics which were discussed by John Sutherland.

As an example, and due to our personal interest, we were able to find articles on Massy, Gassiat or even Bomboudiac and Bellet. Also golf in Cannes, Nice, Monte-Carlo or Hyères and Costebelle (written Costabelle) ... And France is not the only continental country. We found entries for Belgium, San Sebastian (Spain) or Swiss. So this book will also fill some gaps for those who are specialized on Continental history. But, indeed, the main part is dedicated to Great Britain and a significant number of articles are dedicated to Dornoch. The illustrations are not extremely numerous, but they are all extremely rarely seen and a few from private collections are exceptional; and the printing quality is at its top.

A postcard starts a story:
Douai – Les Quinsions
A defunct golf club in the North of France

By JBK (Jean-Bernard Kazmierczak)



From time to time, the most boring postcard can reveal a small jewel. The one we are presenting below is just so vivid that we cannot reprint here the image side. No interest for that! It was just showing a close-up of the top of the belfry of Douai (a city in the North of France) in the night... But the back of the postcard is, to our eyes, a small jewel and a first step in a longer journey.



The back of the postcard

Of course the stamp on the back immediately draws attention: “Golf des Quinsions – Douai”. It is, in itself, an extremely rare printing. But in addition, the text³ reads: “Dear Charles, please be kind enough to tell your mother how much the small lettuce salad was delicious! And tell your dad that the golf is practicable for friends like him and please note that the golf is not far from Douai and, as soon as you can stroll, you’ll be welcome there. We send you our fondest friendship.” And it is signed “P. Henin. Dr Prop de Golf (Director and Owner)” and dated 28th of March 1930.

The city of Douai since 1930 was pretty stable in terms of inhabitants, around 40,000. But located in a very dense area, Douai-Lens, a coal mining area at that time, at about 30 km south of Lille. It was big enough to host a Belgium Consulate. In

³ Mon cher Charles, veux-tu être assez gentil de dire à ta maman combien la petite salade de laitue était délicieuse ! Veux-tu dire à ton papa que le golf est praticable pour les amis comme lui et veux tu prendre

1930 the consul was M. Paul Henin. He signed this postcard. But more importantly for us, he was also the founder of a private golf club in 1930. This postcard is announcing that, in March of that year, the course was already practicable.

This club was not listed in the Plumon guides (a well know reference for European golf clubs) until 1938. We read that it was a private nine-hole course, with a total length of 4660m, located at three kilometres from Douai. The creation date (1930) is confirmed. In this guide, we also read that M. Henri Lefevre was the green-keeper. The admission requirement was to be invited by the owner, M. Paul Hénin.

Soon after the creation, to promote his club, M. Hénin organised, jointly with the “Club Aéronautique du Nord de la France” a pretty unusual competition: to compete you should arrive to the Quinsions club by plane. It was not mandatory to be a pilot, and even not, as clearly indicated, to possess your own plane! (*sic*) The organisers were kind enough to book a few two-way flights between Paris and Douai to join the place, landing at the Brayelle airport, located a few miles from the club and the city of Douai and the course.

The competition, to be held on Sunday June 29th, 1930, was announced in the French magazine *Le Golf*, #121, dated June 1st, 1930 and the

note que le golf n’est pas loin de Douai et dès que tu pourras te promener tu y seras le bien venu. Nous t’envoyons nos plus affectueuses amitiés.

newspaper Le Figaro (June 6th and June 29th, 1930).

Once again (see Golfika-Magazine #16, Nicolas Popoff) golf and aviation had a *rendez-vous*.



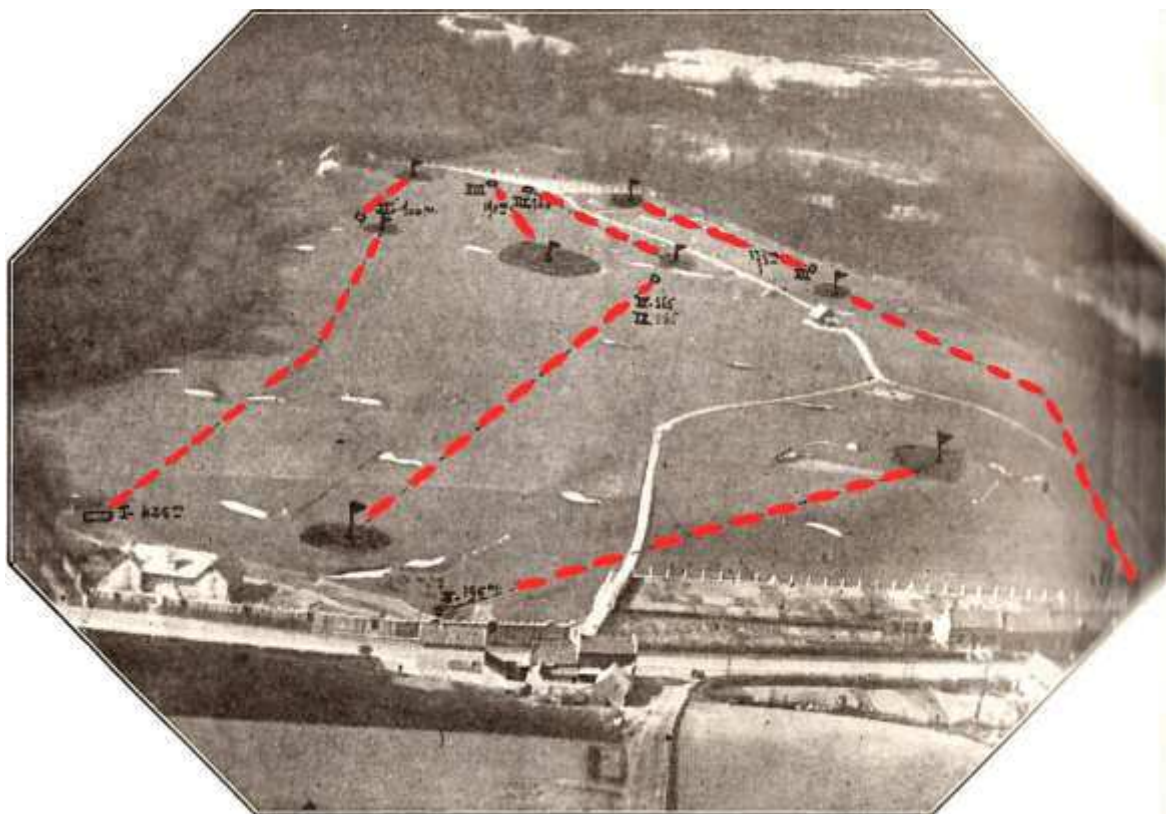
Route from Brayelle airport to the Quinsions GC

In 1902, the brothers Jacques and Louis-Charles Bréguet, who will become recognised plane manufacturers, were creating their factory at Brayelle. The success was at its top during WWI and an important meeting was organised there in June 1929 (and a second one in 1930 at the time of the golf competition). So it is not surprising to see such an unusual golf event organised there.

Thanks to this event, we have now the opportunity to see an aerial view of the course with an indication of distances – we are reprinting it (with colour additions) below. Interestingly, while it is announced as a nine-hole course, it is in fact an eight-hole course, but the hole IV is played twice; the second time as hole IX.

I	425 m	VI	355 m
II	100 m	VII	175 m
III	160 m	VIII	190 m
IV	365 m	IX	365 m
V	195 m		

Total length for 18 (2x9) holes is 4660 m



An aerial view of the Douai – Les Quinsions GC at its creation in 1930



The club house in 1930.

In white, close to the column is M. Paul Hénin ...

Competitors were divided into various categories: pilots (French and foreigners), handicap, ladies, seniors, beginners ... With so many splits, everybody could expect to receive a prize.

The success was a great one. More than 40 players arrived in thirty planes landing at Brayelle and coming from Le Bourget, Villacoublay, Orly, Valenciennes and even one from Montpellier.

Among so many competitors, many air-industry names were seen: M. Claude et Mlles Madeleine et Gilberte Bréguet and Mlle Ginette Blériot.

One year later, on Sunday June 28th, 1931, M. et Mme Paul Henin, with the help and support of the magazine *Le Golf*, were organising a similar competition. The issue #148 of the magazine *Le Golf*, dated 15th July 1931, was reporting the event, headlining a strong success with “130 people enrolled and 95 starts” – never been equalled in France.

In 1931, planes were flying from Paris, Lille, Valenciennes, Berck-Plage, Beaucourt but also from foreign countries: Bruxelles, Ostende, London. We were lucky enough to get some information from M. Emmanuel Gaulier (from Merigines Golf & Country Club, near Douai) and we got access to the pictures from M. Henri Mascaux⁴, grandson of M. Paul Hénin.

The big names of the air-industry were again present. And, according to the descendants of

M. Hénin, it seems that M. Jean Mermoz was also present.

It seems that such a competition was not repeated again. But a few years later, we were able to find some additional references to competitions played at Les Quinsions. The Plumon Cup⁵ was played at the Quinsions GC at least in June 1937 (won by M. Etienne Olry⁶) and also on September 15th 1938 (won by Mme Michel Delloye-Fauchille⁷).



Mlles Madeine & Gilberte Bréguet on the last green at Les Quinsions, in 1931.

Another picturesque competition was organised by M. Hénin at his club: “La Coupe des Jumeaux” (the twins’ cup). It was planned to be an annual competition, but we have no evidence that a second one has ever been played. Only three couples were playing in a greensome-foursome competition over eighteen holes and Miss M.J. Henin and her brother were the winners (with a total of 133).

It should be noted that the French Golf Federation registered the Golf Club de Douai – Les Quinsions in 1937.

The Quinsions GC disappeared with WWII. The magazine GAG, in 1952 indicates that the course is still not practicable. Nowadays, a few miles north, it is possible to find a nine-hole at Mérigines keeping track of some of the history of golf in the region.

The Brayelle airport also closed around 1950 in favour of that of Vitry-en-Artois.

⁴ We are indicating ©HM when the photos are from M. Henri Mascaux collection.

⁵ Plumon was the editor of the French magazine “Le Golf” and the so called “Guide Plumon”, published annually between 1925 and 1939.

⁶ *Le Golf*, #268, 1st July 1937

⁷ *Le Golf*, #289, 1st November 1938

*The pictures below are from the family album of M. Henin. With courtesy of M. Henri Mascaux
From the 1931 Competition played at Douai Les Quinsons ©HM*



M. Paul Hénin, Mlle Madeleine Bréguet, M. Claude Bréguet, Mme Louis Bréguet, Mme Jacques Bréguet, M. François Bréguet (standing), Gilberte Bréguet, X, X,



M. Farman, Mlle M. Bréguet, M. Mallez, Mlle G. Bréguet, M. X., M. Farman, Mlle M.L. Bréguet, M. Lefebvre (professeur)



Some guests during the lunch at the Club-House



Group Photo in front of the Club-House



The Club-house – Caddies waiting on the left.



Mlle X. driving at the first tee



Driving at the 5th hole



Putting at Les Quinsons

Northern Ireland Golf Club-Makers

By John Hanna



Northern Ireland Golf Club-Makers.

Most followers of the game of golf will be aware of the recent success of a number of winners of major Championships who have hailed from the island of Ireland, from both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Since then some residents in the North rather facetiously named the country *The Golf Capital of the World* given that this small country was the home to Darren Clarke, Open Champion, Sandwich 2011; Graeme Mc Dowell, US Open Champion, Pebble Beach 2010 and Rory McIlroy, The Open Championship 2014; US PGA in 2012 and 2014 and the U S Open. Of course coming also from this same place was the Open Champion of 1947, Fred Daly of Portrush. Few golfers, if any, will be aware that at one time Northern Ireland had one flourishing club-maker and another small club-maker. The larger was a company called Joseph Braddell and Sons of Belfast and the smaller of the two was W Rea and Sons of Randalstown in County Antrim.

Messrs Joseph Braddell and Son.

The few records, which exist, show that this firm was established as early as 1811. The original business was founded by a prominent businessman called Close who came to Belfast from County Donegal. Details of its history are hard to find as the company's building was unfortunately burnt to the ground on Sunday 29th of July 1877. The proprietor at this time was Mr W H Braddell and he died around 1880. The company was also known as the North of Ireland Sporting Works which in itself is strange as Ireland was an undivided country at the time. On the death of W H Braddell the executors sold the goodwill and the business to a Mr Charles

Playfair. When the first owners set up they showed great business acumen by setting up in a building adjacent to The Ulster Club. This was in the knowledge that most of the gentry, the hunting and shooting society, would come out after a good lunch accompanied by a few drinks and as they waited for their carriages they would be standing looking into the window of Braddell's shop.



Braddell set up, in the mid 19th century, at a very busy part of Belfast known as Castle Junction. The building with the round from next door was the Ulster Club.



The *Irish Golfer* of the 4th of October writes 'At about the same time the Belfast Golf Club was started Mr Playfair, with that rare genius,

possessed chiefly by the Scotsmen, of seeing early how the cat is going to jump, and knowing from his Scottish experiences that there would soon be a demand for golfing accoutrements, went largely into that department.' Up until this time the company had built up a fine reputation in fishing rods and guns since their beginnings. The *Irish Golfer* continues 'Having no workshops at the time which were not fully occupied with his extensive gun-making and fishing tackle businesses, Mr Playfair took a small factory in nearby Fountain Street for twelve months, during the enlargement of his own premises and fitted it up solely for the golf trade.'

'These workshops are worth visiting. Every modern appliance that is necessary is to be found therein and the hum of busy labour and the incessant whirr of machinery are not unpleasant sounds. In one of the rooms, amongst other machinery, are a 13 hp gas engine, five lathes, one band-saw, one circular saw, numerous polishing 'bobs' and grinding stones (for the metal heads) and a twenty ton hydraulic press for turning out golf balls, in which only the best gutty is used. There is also a special room for the painting and seasoning of balls.'



Braddel workshop.

This picture shows very clearly the machinery as described in text. In the right foreground are the pieces of wood. Hickory shafts are stacked under the benches to the rear. The aluminium head are beside the left bench

'To give an estimate of the number of clubs turned out by this establishment...I ascertained during my inspection of the workshops that already over 4,000 of the patent aluminium drivers alone have been sold since its inception six years ago, so this will give some idea of the general turnover. The local users of such a play-club are few but on the hard teeing grounds of America, India, Australia, France and Italy it is

invaluable. During the past twelve months the Braddell's repair book shows 1,284 entries, many of which are for two, four, six and even ten clubs in one lot.'

Over the years I have been fortunate to pick up a few clubs made by Braddell. The details of these clubs are described in Jeff Ellis's excellent book *The Clubmaker's Art*, published in 1997. One of these clubs, of which I do not have a copy, is known as the 'Braddell Metalwood'. (See below) It followed very shortly after the patenting of Robert Ramsbottom's Metal wood which was patented on the 2nd of August 1894. Charles Playfair trading as Joseph Braddell and Son of Castle Place, Belfast, patented his club on the 3rd of December 1894.

Manufacturers had begun to make aluminium clubs in the middle 1890s but it was the aluminium putters which followed the aluminium clubs which became the more popular. The most prolific of these manufacturers was William Mills, the Standard Golf Company, and it is often assumed that he was the first to produce and sell aluminium putters most likely in the late 1890s. However the aluminium putter which I own is a long nose style putter which provides evidence to the contrary. The bottom of the putter is stamped *Braddell Registered 273586 1896*. Charles Playfair followed the introduction of his metal wood in 1895 with the British design registration as stated on the bottom of the putter. This was three years before Mills offered aluminium putters. Chances are that because Braddell was situated in Belfast this putter went unnoticed at its introduction and it died out shortly afterwards. My putter is numbered 353. Braddell sold other clubs including a brass putter and iron clubs as well as their own golf balls. The cleek mark used by Braddell was the Shamrock and their motto was *Semper Idem*, meaning '*always the same*'.



A Braddel brass putter

Braddell's main business was in the manufacture and selling of guns for hunting. It is likely in the beginning they bought their components (if not completed guns) from Bentley & Playfair a Birmingham gun-maker. As mentioned above after the elder Braddell's death the business was owned by Charles Playfair, who was the son of the Birmingham gun-maker. Mr Playfair had played golf for many years and was a member of a number of Irish clubs including Royal Belfast and Malone. He came from a good old golfing family. His grand-father played at Aberdeen and his father learnt his golf there as a boy in 1834. His father, who was Captain of the Robin Hood Golf Club at the time, fell dead out on the course with his mashie still in his hand just after he had played his approach to the fourth green. Charles Playfair was now spending a lot of time in Belfast and he bought a second home there. He had married the daughter of his business partner Thomas Bentley, Louisa Bentley, and they had two daughters both born in Belfast, Ireland. Charles had what can only be described as a 'palace' as a home in Birmingham and so his house in Belfast would not have been his main residence.



Charles Playfair

In 1913 the Belfast Banking Company vested the land in Castle Place and the firm split up. One partner took over the shooting and fishing and another, John Knox, carried on the golf club manufacturing from an adjacent site. Street

Directories of Belfast list John Knox in this role up to 1944. The stamps on the clubs give his address as Castle Place. I acquired an aluminium club made by John Knox and until I read the Jeff Ellis book I did not realise that although the club a John Knox stamp on it the design was clearly an original Braddell Metal Wood which had the original cork grip and stamped shaft.



John Knox clubs

By 1916 a William James Clarke had become the manager and the firm was situated in Arthur Square. Three of his sons worked in the shop. In 1975 the eldest of these, named James, had been fifty years with the company. His younger brothers, Bob and Harry, had both served in the Royal Air Force and had fought in the Battle of Britain. In 1975 the company moved to North Street in Belfast. Sad to say it is many, many, years since they sold any golf items and even worse the company has no evidence that they ever were world-class club-makers. Sadly, the

business no longer operates in North Street however a painting in the window shows the background to the shop that was there until recently.



A Braddell advertising



Braddell shop in Dublin

W. Rea and Sons

The club-maker W Rea and Sons were based in the County Antrim town of Randalstown close to Shane's Park Golf Club. Shane's Park is mentioned in the *Irish Golfer's Guide* as far back as 1916, but Bill Gibson also mentions in his book *Early Irish Golf* that it may have been taken over by the military in 1914. The small company would also be considered to be one of the earlier club-makers dating from the 1890s. One of the

clubs they made became well-known. The company will have dated from the late 1890s.



The company offered Butt wood drivers which included one called the 'BAP'. (See also above in the advertisement for Braddell and Sons) A butt wood driver was made from the wood cut just three feet above the root which was the toughest part of the tree and closer to the grain. Both May Hezlet and Miss Pascoe the British Ladies 'Amateur Champions were known to have used their clubs. W. Rea made their clubs from personally selected beeches found in the grounds of Shane's Park at Antrim. They were considered to be made from high quality material and reckoned to improve distances. The title 'BAP' driver was sometimes found on drivers made by the Spalding Company along with their 'anvil' mark. It has been suggested that Rea and Sons may have been taken over by Spalding as they were known as a fairly predatory firm. Whether or not a small Irish club-maker would have come to their attention is somewhat doubtful. James Rea was the professional at Shane's Park from at least 1909 and it is likely that he was one of the sons referred to in the title W Rea & Sons. James Rea later joined Portstewart golf club as professional and club-maker in 1922 and remained there until 1947 when he retired.



Henry Burrows (1891-1957)
A legendary professional golfing pioneer in the Benelux

By Robin K. Bargmann



Following the popularity explosion of the game of golf in last decade of the 19th century golf, Scotland's 'ain game' also landed on the shores of Holland. Before the turn of the century four golf clubs were established there, the first being Hague GC (or Haagsche GC) in 1893, followed by Doornsche GC (now UGC De Pan near Utrecht) in 1894, and then Roosendaelsche GC and Hilversumsche GC, both in 1895. These clubs idiosyncratically were founded by the Dutch aristocratic upper crust of society, having a close affinity with popular British sports and leisure activities of the Victorian age.

All four 9-hole courses of these first four clubs were designed and laid out by the young Scottish golf professional John Duncan Dunn (b.1872 in Wimbledon), who may be considered the first golfing professional golfing pioneer in the Netherlands. John Duncan Dunn was the grandson of the renowned golfer Willie Dunn Snr (b.1821 in Musselburgh), apprenticed under the Gourlay family of Musselburgh, who together with his twin brother Jamie Dunn created a legendary golfing dynasty. The Dunn's were probably the single most influential family in the history of golf, often overlooked by everyday historians. Willie and Jamie Dunn were almost unbeatable in foursome matches in the days of Alan Robertson and Old Tom Morris. In 1852 they jointly became the first club professionals of Royal Blackheath GC and were largely responsible for the popularity growth and expansion of golf in England following the introduction of the gutta percha ball.

Willie Snr had two sons, Tom Dunn and Willie Dunn Jnr, who were to become influential golf professionals in their own right as players, club makers and course designers. Willie Dunn Jnr

moved to America in the late 1880's and would win the first (unofficial) US Open in 1894. Tom started his professional golfing career in North Berwick and then moved to Royal Wimbledon before returning to his father's business at Leith Links. Having returned to North Berwick first in 1882 he then moved south again to become the club professional at Tooting Bec GC near London, where Arthur Balfour was a member and whom had learnt his golf from Tom Dunn at North Berwick. He then moved on to London Scottish GC, that shared its golf course with Royal Wimbledon.

Tom Dunn together with his son John Duncan established a successful golfing business, the Corporation Golf Links of Bournemouth in 1894. He had built an excellent reputation as a course designer as well as club and ball maker, expanding his business also to the European continent, where his services became much in demand. John Duncan was thus employed as partner in the family business and was sent by his father to Europe to commercially exploit golf's expansion there. John Duncan Dunn also visited The Hague and was contracted by Baron Van Brienens to set out the initial five holes on his Clingendael estate for his daughter Daisy's 18th birthday. He remained in The Hague in the summer of 1893 to expand the course to a proper 9-hole course and to give lessons to the members of the newly formed club. John Duncan Dunn was very well mannered and became very well accepted in the aristocratic golfing circles in Holland due to his excellent education at Clydesdale College in Hamilton, one of Scotland's best private schools. Building on his reputation he was able to repeat his pioneering business the next few summers in Holland before emigrating to America together with his young

brother Seymour (b.1882) to join their uncle Willie Dunn Jnr's business in the USA and both young men lived out the American dream as very successful and popular golfing professionals. But John Duncan Dunn would remain particularly proud of his association with the early Dutch clubs and their members mirrored by his popularity and friendship.

Haagsche Golf Club would employ a Scottish merchant based in The Hague as their first club professional in 1894. His name confusingly was also John Dunn but was not related to the Dunn family dynasty of Musselburgh. He was not a renowned golfer himself but was hired mainly to run the day to day matters of the club relating to course maintenance and selling/repairing golf balls and clubs to members, and organising club competitions. For this reason a proper golf professional, Albert J. Ife, was temporarily hired from England 1904 to give lessons to members during the summer months and improve their golfing standards. Ife was simultaneously retained by Doornsche GC and Roosendaelsche formember golf lessons in order to spread the costs per club for his services. Both Dunn and Ife would remain connected to Haagsche GC for a long period of time, until their respective deaths in 1932 and 1927.



Exhibition match between H. Burrows, Albert Ife and Ed Hill at Doornsche In 1911

However, the professional to become a legendary golfer in the Low Countries was the young Englishman Henry Burrows from Sunninghill in Berkshire. Following the founding of the more ambitious Kennemer GC in 1910 matters were taken in hand more seriously by the other four existing 'old four' golf clubs. The short lived Oranje GC, founded in 1900 in The Hague as an annex to Grand Hotel d'Orange

in Scheveningen, had unfortunately been forced to close doors in 1910 due to the city's railway expansion plans. Oranje GC had employed Bertram Dunn, the son of John Dunn of Hague GC as its golf professional. In that year too Haagsche had decided to retain and fully employ Albert Ife as their club professional. Doornsche too decided it was time for a club professional of its own to properly maintain its course on the Heidenstein estate in Driebergen. Most probably introduced by Ife, the young and ambitious Englishman Henry Burrows, only 20 years old, was contracted as its first club professional. From the club minutes it can be determined that after the first trial period a longer term contract was offered to Burrows from 1 October 1911 to 1 August 1912 with a probation of two months. He was to be supervised by the member of committee Gérard van Tets. It is also noteworthy that Doornsche received a request form Hilversumsche for Burrows to assist as a weekend teaching professional for its members starting in 1912. It appeared that Doornsche was quite satisfied with this talented young professional, who had started as a caddy at Sunningdale GC and had graduated to assistant golf professional with very good playing and teaching skills, but moreover a thorough understanding of course design and turf management. He was an all round golf professional who would leave his mark on the golf scene in Holland and later in Belgium and Luxemburg.



Henry Burrows after scoring a record 68 at Doornsche in 1913 (Revue der Sporten)

At the same time as Burrows' arrival at Doornsche another young English professional was contracted by the newly founded and ambitious Kennemer Golf Club. He was Edward J. Hill, who, however, was dismissed by the club committee in his first year of employment to be succeeded by another Englishman Ernest N. Kettley. Hill was fortunate that Hilversumsche was in need of its own club professional and retained his services starting in 1913. Burrows and Hill became good friends and would remain in Holland for another decade. Although the Great War broke out in 1914 the Netherlands would remain reasonably stable due to its politically neutral position and did not face the horrible war atrocities of neighbouring Belgium and northern France.

Burrows was elected as member of the British Professional Golfers Association and remained a member all his life until his death in 1957.



Henry Burrows putting (c. 1915)

Other clubs in Holland would call on the professional services of Burrows too. He was invited in 1916 to be the summer golf professional at the Domburgsche, a newly established golf course by the local society club Luctor et Emergo. In that same year Hilversumsche acquired their new premises at Kievietsdal and Burrows was contracted to design and lay out the new 9-hole course (later in 1928 redesigned and expanded to an 18-hole course by the renowned golf architect Harry S. Colt). Burrows terminated his activities as club professional at Doornsche GC at the end of 1919

after a fruitful period of nine years. In that period he also married Cato van Essen in 1915, a local girl from Driebergen, who he had acquainted through her brother Bertus van Essen being a groundsman at Doornsche GC and assisting Burrows with his duties as the club's keeper of the green. Burrows brought his brother-in-law along with him when working on the new 9-hole course of the Hilversumsche. Bertus van Essen would subsequently be retained by Hilversumsche GC as their new greenkeeper and he would remain in that position until his retirement, passing the baton on to his son Ben van Essen, greenkeeper of Hilversumsche for another forty years. Through his Van Essen relatives Burrows left a substantial mark on the development of the golf course in Hilversum he had initially designed.

In 1915 and in 1919 two daughters were born, Carrie and Catherine. Later in 1929 a third daughter named Dolly was added to the family. After Doornsche GC Henry Burrows moved on to Belgium although the records are not quite clear. He was a good friend of George Pannell, long time club professional of the prestigious Royal Golf Club de Belgique at Ravenstein near Brussels. He was also closely acquainted to E.C. (Chas) Warren of Royal Golf Club Le Zoute in Knokke.

In "The British Professional Golfers 1887-1930" published in 1994 by Alan Jackson – the information contained in this book is mostly taken from the Scottish Golfer's Handbook – it is stated that Burrows was connected to Royal Antwerp GC in 1920-1921. Thereafter he was connected to GC Sint André in Koksijde from 1922-1927. Thereafter he returned to Holland to become the club professional of the newly founded Oostvoorne GC.

Unfortunately, both the clubs of Sint André and Oostvoorne were unsuccessful and the golf courses became defunct. Sadly, because both Sint André, designed by Harry Colt, and Oostvoorne were wonderful links type golf courses situated on the North Sea coast. Clearly both new clubs had retained the services of Burrows because of his supreme knowledge of course layout and ground maintenance.

Harry Colt would describe the design and layout of GC Sint André as his best ever work on a most suitable terrain. An interesting article Courses in Belgium in The Times of 17 September 1923 by

its special Golf correspondent gives an excellent survey of this new course, initiated by Col. F.T. Bacon, a British golfing pioneer in Belgium.. The course was situated between Oostduinkerke and Koksijde and can still be viewed via the wonderful satellite images of Google Earth.

Similarly, the excellent golf course of Oostvoorne has almost disappeared from memory and the defunct course can be reconstructed and viewed from the sky. The Oostvoorne GC initiative on the terrain of the wealthy Rotterdam family Van Hoey Smith sadly failed following the collapse of the financial markets in 1929 and the ensuing lack of interest of Rotterdam families to make the long trip to seaside resort Oostvoorne and build new holiday homes there. Even an airfield strip alongside the golf course was to no avail.

According to an extract taken from the Autumn 1954 edition of 'Turf for Sport' Henry Burrows in 1929 was appointed Head Greenkeeper at the Waterloo Golf Club near Brussels in Belgium. In this capacity he did extensive advisory and construction work on the course in conjunction with the club secretary, Major J. C. Symonds. In 1935 he also did the construction work for the newly founded GC Grand-Ducal in Luxembourg following the course design of Major J. C. Symonds, with whom Burrows had closely collaborated at Waterloo. During the time of his appointment at Waterloo, Cato Burrows with her three daughters would remain living in Oostvoorne until 1935, when he moved to Luxemburg with his family as the newly appointed club professional and where he maintained a strong personal relationship with golfing enthusiast Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, husband of Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg.

Burrows would eventually return to England in 1939 before the outbreak of hostilities of WW II and the German occupation of Luxemburg. He would become club professional at Reading Golf Club. In 1951 he joined the staff of Sutton & Sons Ltd. Benefitting from his vast knowledge of golf course maintenance he was made in charge of Sutton's Grass Advisory Station in Reading.

The field of expertise of the golf professional of old was quite diverse. He required a full understanding of the golf swing techniques, of playing and teaching skills, of club and ball making and repairing, of course lay out and maintenance, of turf management and green keeping. Henry Burrows as a traditionalist mastered all of these skills. But probably most of all he was an agronomist with a love of grass and turf. He was responsible for the creation and/or the maintenance of the courses of Doornsche, Sint André, Oostvoorne and Grand-Ducal Luxembourg. Unfortunately all but the last are now defunct and the legend of Henry Burrows as a unique golf professional has become almost forgotten. Except for his three Dutch Open Championship titles. Names of champions always remain engraved in history. Keepers of the Elysean fields are usually lost in the mist of time.



Henry Burrows and George Pannell, in a studio, celebrating Burrows' win of the Dutch Open Championship in 1920 at the Kennemer GC, in traditional Dutch costume.



The history of golf in Denmark

By Christoph N. Meister



James the 4th of Scotland (1473-1513) was not only a keen golfer but also the son of Margaret of Denmark (1456-1486), Queen of Scotland from 1469 to 1486. James the 4th granddaughter, Mary Stuart (1542-1587), was later accused of “playing the Gowff” a few days after the death of her husband, Lord Darnley. During a long period of time the Royal families lost their interest in golf. In Denmark life was quiet and peaceful. The popular King Christian 9th (1818-1906) and Queen Louise (1817-1898) were the “parents in law” to the Emperor of Russia, the King of the United Kingdom and also related to the royal families of Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, Norway, Spain and Sweden. Actually they were called “The Parents-in-Law of the whole of Europe”.

It was in 1897 on Cannes Golf Course that the Danish Prince Christian (1870-1947), later to become King Christian 10th, and the German Princess Alexandrine became engaged. Apparently it was Grand-Duke Michael of Russia, a very active member at Cannes, who introduced Princess Alexandrine to the game of Golf.

Golf itself came to Denmark during the 1890s and on the 8th of December 1898 Scandinavia’s oldest golf club, Kobenhavns Golf Klub, was established. In 1901 Denmark’s second golf course, a so-called summer golf course, was opened on the North Sea island of Fano, where in the same year the Open Golf Championship of Denmark was played, most probably the first such championship played on the continent.



Golf at Lammefælleden, 1898

By 1912 there were 120 golf players in Denmark, 20 of them noblemen or men associated to the royal Danish court including King Christian X and Queen Alexandrine, who was a keen golfer until her death in 1952. Her golf equipment is now on display at the Danish Golf Museum, Vejle. Queen Ingrid, the next Danish queen, continued the royal golfing tradition as already her mother, the Swedish Queen Margretha, was a very talented golfer and runner-up in the Swedish Ladies Championship 1912. Her grandfather, the Duke of Connaught, a younger son of Queen Victoria, taught little Princess Ingrid the game during her stays on the British Isles.

Copenhagen Golf Club had a good co-operation with the Swedish clubs at Gothenburg and Falsterbo and in 1911 already a Scandinavian Golf Association was established to organize tournaments. It was dissolved in 1929 when only two years later (1931) the Dansk Golf Union was founded through the initiative of golf clubs from Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Odense and Helsingør.

When the European Golf Association was reactivated after WW II, Denmark became a member in 1949. In 1956 there were still only 11 golf courses and 2,367 golfers in Denmark. The number of golf courses only started increasing after the mid-1960s.

From 1985 to 1987 Jens Wester -Andersen was the first Dane to become president of the European Golf Association. During these years there was a tremendous growth of golf in Denmark. In 1985 there were 51 golf courses and 25,000 golfers. By 1991 this had risen to 101 courses and 55,150 golfers. Since then the number of courses has almost doubled (190) and the number of golfers (147.930) tripled. Golf in Denmark is therefore no longer a game reserved for royals and noblemen. After football it is the second most popular sport.

In pro golf, Thomas Bjørn has dominated the Danish scene for many years with 15 wins on the European Tour between 1996 and 2013 and as a three time Ryder Cup player (1997, 2002 and 2014 – each time Europe won!). He is followed by Søren Kjeldsen (4 wins European Tour/1 win Challenge Tour), Thorbjørn Olesen (3 wins European Tour/1 win Challenge Tour), Anders Hansen (3 wins European Tour), Steen Tinning (2 European Tour wins/2 Senior Tour wins), Søren Hansen (2 wins European Tour / 1 win Challenge Tour, 2nd Dane to play in the Ryder Cup (2008 – USA winner)), Morten Ørum Madsen (1 win, South African Open 2013) and Andreas Hartø (3 challenge Tour wins).

On the Ladies European Tour Nanna Koerstz Madsen, Nicole Broch Larsen and Emily Kristine Pedersen are currently the most successful players with one win each on the LET Tour. But so far Iben Tinning, cousin of Stephen Tinning, is the most successful Danish player with 6 wins on the LET tour between 2002 and 2010.

The pioneers

During the end of the 19th century it was fashionable in Copenhagen to be sporty. Whereas tennis, badminton, bandy and riding, sports that required equipment, were mainly practised by the rich and wealthy part of the population, running, jumping and football were sports for everybody. Hermes Eugen Stahl Schmidt (1862-1931), a young chemical engineer, was a multi-sport athlete. He practised rowing, fencing and tennis. Representing Denmark at several Olympic games he won a gold medal in Paris 1900 (Tag of war) and headed the Danish rowing team 1912 in Stockholm.

While in Scotland Eugen had learned some golf and when Danish-American Charles R. Jensen came to Denmark in 1898 they met each other and talked about “this new game”. Charles R. Jensen worked for Spalding in the U.S. and was a good golfer himself giving golf lessons on Copenhagen’s “Lambs Common” (Lamme-faelleden) and in Dyrehavn. Eugen became co-founder of Copenhagen Golf Club. When he moved to Aarhus in 1900 he founded a golf club there (and was president until 1905) and later in Aalborg in 1907/08.

Other pioneers of golf in Denmark and co-founder of Copenhagen Golf Club were Vagn Angesen (1866-1939), a supreme court attorney general, Ludvig Friis (1859-1932), a keen tennis player and president of Kobenhavns Boldklub (“ball club”), one of the oldest football clubs on the continent, founded 1876, from 1890-1901. They were joined by Gustav Hage (1852-1935), also a keen sports man and board member of Kobenhavns Skytteforening (“shooting club”) from 1890 to 1896, and Folmer Hansen (1872-1958) a medical doctor. Hansen, who was a very talented tennis champion from 1887 to 1893 spent many years abroad before becoming Danish Consul in Riga (1921) and then Danish consul and commercial secretary Stockholm (1924 to 1955).



Charles Jensen around 1900



Fano 1901 medal won by Robert Dunlop



Fano Trophy won by Agnes Boecker

Open Golf Championship of Denmark 1901

Initially and for the first quarter of the 20th century there were hardly more than a few hundred players in Denmark and only two golf clubs with golf courses at Copenhagen and Aalborg. There was however an important little 9 hole “summer golf links” on the island of Fano, very close to Esbjerg on the west coast of Denmark. It was a very popular holiday place where many tourists from Germany and major towns in Denmark loved to spend their summer holidays. The island had modern and large hotels, sports such as horse riding, tennis and then golf became very popular on the island.

Robert Dunlop, golf professional at Prestwick went to Denmark and designed the Fano Golf Course, opened in 1901. On August 10th 1901 the “Open Golf Championship of Denmark” and won by Robert Dunlop himself. For many years it was thought that the French Open (first played in 1906) were the first Open on the continent. In 2010 Poul Erik Jensen from the Danish Golf Museum managed to buy the medal won by Dunlop for the Museum. The same Poul Erik found another medal from 1901 at a coin dealer’s in Germany. That medal has no engraving on the back site.

There was also another championship category which was won by Mrs Agnes Boecker von Kapff, playing out of Bremen Golf Club. She received a large trophy engraved "International Golf Championship of Denmark" from the hands of Mr Olaf Lassen, director of the “Strandbad” and later director of Fano Vesterhavsbad A/S from 1904 until 1972. For many decades her trophy was on display in Bremen’s Club zur Vahr clubhouse. One day Lennart Feddersen, who was playing his golf out of Fano Golf Links, visited his golf friend in Bremen, Mr Klaus Mecke, and spotted the trophy in a corner of the clubhouse at Bremen. In 2001, the year Fano Golf Links celebrated its centenary, it was decided to return the trophy to Fano and on July 14th 2001 Mr Mecke returned the trophy into the hands of Olaf Lassens son , the then 86 years old Per Olaf Lassen. The trophy is now on display at Fano clubhouse, where it will hopefully stay for ever, as Olaf’s grandson Steen Lassen promised in 2001.

Denmarks early golf clubs

Although we already covered Kobenhavns Golf Klub (KGGK) founded in 1898 I would like to give a few more information here.

Initially the game was played on Lammefælleden close to Vibenshus Runddel in Copenhagen. The players dug the holes in the morning and covered them up in the evening. After a few years the golf club was able to rent an area south west of the Ermitage Castle, and in 1899 a 9 hole course was created opposite Klampenborg racetrack. In 1928 the current 18 hole course was inaugurated; 16 of 18 holes are still played in the same order as back then.



Fano Golf Links in 1926



Fano in 1931

Fano Vesterhavsbads Golf Club. Even though Fano's club house today is marked "Fano Golf Links 1898". When it comes to the opening year of Fano golf links there is still some confusion around; some sources are indicating that golf started on Fano as early as 1898 or 1899.

On April 20th 1900 young German officer André L. von Kapff came to Fano bringing with him some balls and some sticks, which turned out to be golf clubs. He went out into the dunes and started playing, and it was the impetus for Fano Golf Links. The golf course originally laid out by professional Dunlop was extended to 18 holes in 1930.

Aalborg Golf Club (established 1908) first opened a 9-hole golf course in the eastern of part of Denmark's fourth most populous city, which is located in the north of Jutland. In 1929 the golf course moved to Sohangaarsholm. In 1968 the club moved again to its present location in the southwest of Aalborg to make place for the

University of Aalborg. The course was later extended to 18 holes (1976) and to 27 holes in 2006. In 2010 the club hosted the European Teams Girls Championships

On March 2nd 1921 Denmark's third oldest golf club was founded - Esbjerg Golf Club (EGC). The first rather short 9 hole course was opened at Gammelby and was in operation until 1944. There was a local rule permitting the golfer to pick up the golf ball lying in a cow dung or horse manure and taking a free drop without penalty. From 1945 to 1952 about 40 to 50 members played their golf on a primitive 6-hole course next to Dyrskue square / Niels Bohr vej. In 1952 British golf course architect C.K. Cotton laid out a beautiful 9-hole course in North Forest. This third course was used until 1975 when membership had grown to 300. Since 1975 golf is played at the current location north west of Jutland western harbour town where also the ferries to Fano are leaving. From 1979 on EGC has hosted 5 EGA European Championships as well as two Challenge Tour events in 2004 and 2005.

Another foundation member of the Danish Golf Union is Helsingor Golf Club on the north end of the Oresund just opposite the Swedish Town of Helsingborg. The club was established in 1925 on an old military area just north to the city centre next to forest and water. The club is Denmark's fourth oldest club and has been host to both the European Seniors Tour and the European Ladies Tour.

Odense Golf Club (OGC) held its foundation meeting on September 29th 1927 and a first golf course playing over 2,830m at Kløvermosevej, inaugurated in 1928. In 1962 the club moved to an area at Snapindskoven as the lease on the former area was terminated. The new course - also on 9 holes - was very short with 3830m for 18 holes. In 1980 the third course with 27 holes was opened on a new site south east of Odense city centre. Since then OGC has been host to both Danish golf championships and large Pro tournaments on various occasions.

In 1931 Aarhus Golf Club was founded in Denmark's second largest city located on the central eastern coast of Jutland. The club is still located at its original site in the south of the city next to Oddervej. By then the Aarhus Golfklub founded by Eugen Schmidt in 1900 was long gone after only a few years of existence.

Kolding Golf Club, host of the EAGHC European Hickory Championship 2016 2nd round, is located in the southern central part of Jutland. The club was founded in 1932 and a 9-hole course opened one year later. Today's 18-hole "old" course lies partly on land used by the original 9-hole course from 1933. In the meantime the golf course has been expanded to 27 holes.

Rungsted Golf Klub (RGK) was founded in the mid-1930s by a small group of golfers mainly from KGK almost next to the same, but on less remote site easily accessible by car and train. In 1937 a modern 18-hole course designed by British golf course architect Charles MacKenzie - brother of world famous Alister MacKenzie - was opened. Today course and clubhouse look today much as they did at the inauguration on September 2nd 1937. Soon the club held a prominent place in the Danish golf world hosting a range of national and international tournaments, but also as was home to some of Denmark's best golfers. For 30 consecutive years, the President of the Danish Golf Union was a member of Rungsted. In the early 1970s, the club reorganized a number of holes, thus creating space around the clubhouse to make room for a driving range.

Another golf course in the Copenhagen area was built at Klovermarken just south and very near to the city centre. Originally an aviation pioneering hub it became home of The Danish Army Air Corps aviation school. Klovermarken Golf Klub (founded 1932) was only very short lived as by May 1945 a town of hutments was built on the golf course for up to 19,000 German war refugees, mainly women and children.

After World War II Asserbo at Frederiksborg Amt in the north of Seeland was the first newly founded golf club, with a 9-hole course opened in 1945. Sct. Knuds Golf Club (1954) near the 800 years old town of Nyborg adjacent to the Great Belt is another one of Denmark's old golf courses.

Altogether these are the eleven golf clubs (without Klovermarken) that were in existence in Denmark by the late 1950s, as previously mentioned.



Private golf courses

There were at least two private golf courses in Denmark during around 1930.

Nobleman Frederik Raben Levetzau (1850-1933), who was Danish foreign minister from 1905 to 1908 and also president of KGK (1902-1910) had a private golf course at Aalholm castle near Nysted on the South coast of Lolland. Interestingly he was also co-founder and first president of the "Fano Nordseebad A/S", a society which not only created the seaside resort to attract tourists from Denmark and Germany but which also laid out the golf course on Fano Island between 1900 and 1904. It is therefore not wrong to state that Count Raben Levetzau was another important Danish Golf pioneer.

Another private golf course owned by count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig-Bill is mentioned in the "1931 L'Annuaire des Golfs du Continent" publ. by Ed. Plumon in Paris at Fjellebro Manor in southern island near to the family's castle Egeskov.

Professional Golfers



Jensen teaching at Lammefældend, 1898

Charles R. Jensen, the first golf professional at KGK from 1899 to 1901 was followed by Scotsman Robert Turnbull from 1902 to 1918.

Turnbull was replaced by Robert Murray, another Scotsman, who stayed at KGK from 1919 to 1929 (see also "golfika" Nr.7-spring 2011, p.39ff.). Murray left Copenhagen in 1929 to come back to Aalborg in 1940, where he soon was captured by the Germans.

In 1929 James A. Ross arrived from Oslo Golf where he was assistant to Gilbert Heron. James Ross was good golfer who had won the North of Ireland Championship in 1925 and had previously been professional at Royal Duff House and Bangor in Northern Ireland (1914-1924). He stayed at KGK until 1939 as golf professional and greenkeeper. In 1945 he designed the new golf course at Asserbo.

William 'Billy' Tait Keppie (1905-1978) was a caddie on the West Links at North Berwick before moving to Denmark in 1924, aged 19 years. He worked as a golf instructor on the newly established golf courses at Aarhus, Esbjerg, Odense and Kolding though becoming an important man for the early golf development in Denmark. He also designed golf courses and being a good golfer himself he also played in competitions with fellow Scot James Ross.

In the summer months Keppie worked at the nine-hole course on Fano Island which he extended to eighteen holes in 1930. It was at Odense on the Island of Funen where Billy met his wife Edel Esbensen and they had two daughters. In the late 1930s Keppie was appointed as pro at Rungsted, where also Queen Alexandrine was a member and he always had to be available to play with her when she wanted. During winter he worked in a large department store in Copenhagen demonstrating the latest golf equipment and giving lessons. During WW2, as resistance to the German occupation intensified Billy went into hiding. The local resistance movement sent him to a hospital in Copenhagen where one of the consultant doctors was hiding a number people among his patients.

Keppie was also given a false identity card with the name Borge Knudsen. Billy became a Danish citizen in 1944 and learned to speak the language fluently. He remained at Rungsted Golfklub until 1948 and then managed the sports department in "Magasin du Nord", Copenhagen. He retired to Horsholm near Rungsted where he died in 1978.

The first Danish Golf pro was Carl "Calle" or "Bunker-Carl" Poulsen. Walt Arneson, an American who started Denmark's first semi-municipal golf course on the half-abandoned Klovermarken airfield, was at the same time enrolled at Copenhagen University and also the

first golf professional at Klovermarken, Walt remembers that in 1933 or 1934 the 8 year old Poulsen used to sit by the practise tee and kibitz while Arneson was giving golf lessons. "It wasn't long before he asked me if he could caddy at the club and before too many years he became my assistant (at Helsingor) – at about 14 years" as Walt recalls ("The Spokesman review", 27.1.1965). Poulsen not only became a fine player but also pro in Rungsted. In 1965 he was featured in the then famous televised "Shell's Wonderful World of Golf" matches playing 18holes vs. Tony Lema at Rungsted. Arneson summarizes, that Poulsen is unlikely to win against Lema, but the handsome, 39 years old Poulsen has eyes that twinkle and ".if you see the feminine branch in the gallery majority in the match at Rungsted, don't bet they all came to watch Tony Lema".

The other early Danish Golf professional was Henning "Sprinter" Kristensen (1925-1991), who was pro at KGK from 1958 to 1987. He also was a former caddy boy at Klovermarken.

These early golf professionals only stand as an example for all golf professionals in Denmark who have or who are helping to spread the game of golf. In September 1971 the PGA of Denmark as the association for Danish professional golf coaches and players was founded by 15 professional coaches teaching golf in some 25 golf clubs around Denmark. Today there are over 300 coaches and tour players teaching the game in 190 clubs.

This certainly is not the complete history of golf in Denmark, but it might give the reader a good idea how golf was started and developed in this country. Anyone who wants to know more is cordially invited to visit the Danish Golf Museum at Munkebjerg Hotel in Vejle, where a lot of Danish golf memorabilia is not only collected but also on display. In this context we all should be very grateful to Erik Halling who founded the Danish Golf Museum in 1987 though creating the first golf museum on the European continent. Additionally I have to inform you, that this article is partially based on Erik's article "Golf in Denmark" published in "Through the Green", December 1998. I also have to thank Erik for that one.

Politikreds
Nr. 6

**Legitimationskort
for
danske Statsborgere.**

Navn Keppie, William Fait

Stilling Golftræner

Bopæl Hørsholmvej 79, Rgst.Kyst

Født d. 16/2-1905, Skotland

Indehaverens
Underskrift [Signature]

Folkeregistret
Hørsholm

41 JULI 1944

Kortet skal altid medføres.

B. O. S. & Co.



Politikreds
Nr. 2

**Legitimationskort
for
danske Statsborgere.**

Navn Børge Knudsen

Stilling Repræsentant

Bopæl Strandvejen 110

Født d. 16/2 1905, Frederiksberg

Indehaverens
Underskrift [Signature]

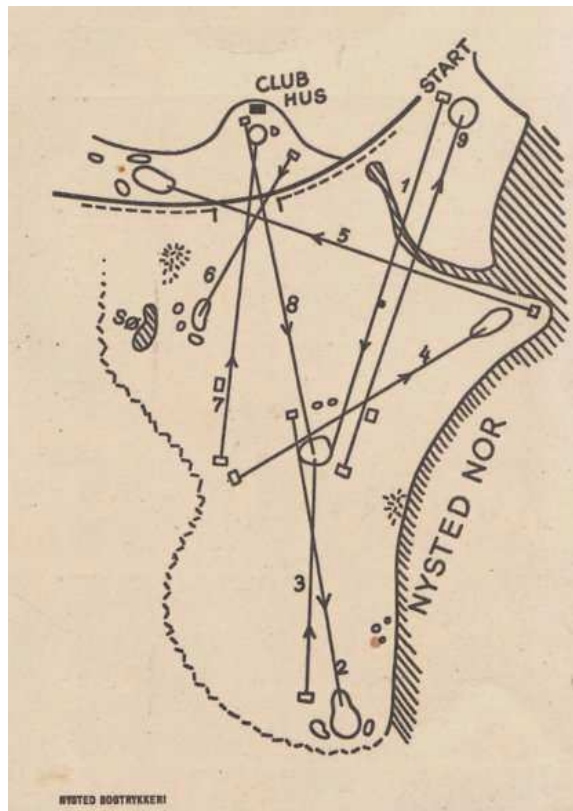
[Signature] Kommunes
Folkeregister

d 24/6 1944

Otto Nielsen.

Kortet skal altid medføres.

B. O. S. & Co.

NYSTED BOKTRYKKERI

Aalholm Golfbane

LOKALE REGLER:

I tilfælde af, at bolden havner i vildtheget, hvor dette overskræver fairway, må bolden uden strafslog droppes to køllelængder fremefter udenfor heget.

Alle andre steder udenfor vildtheget er

»out of bounds«



Original Olympic golf medal found at bottom of bookcase in Ohio (GolfDigest Website).



A rare postcard featuring Arnaud Massy at The Open, driving on the first tee.